

eBook

# Muhammad

the Most wanted Man  
in Arabia



the story of an orphan boy, who was  
destined to change world history...

# Muhammad

the Most wanted Man in Arabia

Glimpses from the story:

-eBook-

Name the child in your womb 'Muhammad, meaning: the praised one.' Because he will be praised in the heavens and the Earth.."

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"I wish I could support you when your people will expel you from this city of yours." Muhammad was shocked, "They will expel me from this city?" he asked. Waraqah replied, "Yes."

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On the hot desert sand. A boulder was placed on his chest. "Where is your God now?" asked Quraysh. "One, only one." replied Bilal.

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The two armies faced each other.. The Prophet said: "Race to the forgiveness of your Maker, and a Garden of Paradise, which is wide as the universe and earth, promised to those who believe in God and His Messengers." The believers rushed forward...

# Lifestory of Prophet Muhammad

## 5 - Muhammad is born.



### **The-Lifestory-of-Prophet-Muhammad**

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**Prophet Muhammad Stories**

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**Muhammad (meaning: the Praised one.) God's last Messenger.**



He was the most beautiful of people, he had white skin with a slight tan. (the color of a golden wheat harvest). He was tall, and strong, and he had healthy black wavy hair going down to his shoulders. He had big sparkling eyes, a straight nose and full lips. He would only say what is good. His enemies called him 'the truthful one'. If anyone asked him for anything - he gave it. He would say 'the best of you are those who are best to their wives and families.' Muhammad.

## **Life of Muhammad. 1. Abraham leaves his family in the desert.**

"Why are you leaving us alone in this empty desert, O Abraham?..

Is it because God commanded you?"

Yes.

"Then He will not leave us."

Abraham, was sad. He walked away in the distance.

"O God, I have left my family in this empty desert land, near Your holy house, so they build prayer especially for you,

My God, make peoples hearts rush towards them, and provide them fruits so maybe they will be thankful.

Make this land a city of peace and safety. And send to them a Messenger who will read your words to them, who will purify them, and he will teach them Your Law and the wisdom.."  
(Quran 2:126)

## **Life of Muhammad. 2. The city of Makkah begins.**

"Don't cry baby Ismael, I will find some water for you."

She ran seven times between the mountains of Safa and Marwah.

"God help us" she cried.

The baby kicks the ground while crying, suddenly a gush of water came out the earth.

She rushed to the water and made a small well to hold the water.

"Zamzam (stop stop)" she said to the water.

She drank some water, and fed her baby. Her prayer was answered.

There was a sound of birds above, they came down to drink some of the zamzam water too.

Some desert travellers were walking in the distance: "O look, there's some birds flying there. They must have found some water."

These Arabs settled near the well of Zamzam.

And this town eventually grew into the city of Makkah (meaning: the crowded city)

### **Life of Muhammad. 3. Idol worship begins in Makkah.**

The city grew. Abraham returned and built the Kabah with Ismael to fulfill the prayer he had made earlier (of his children settling here to pray to the One God).

Ismael was a hunter, and the Arabs with him would begin trade. So Makkah became a trade city.

But time passed, and many generations later: A man called Amr ibn Luhayy from Makkah went to Syria to do trade. The people there had idols.

"What are they?" he asked.

"When we pray to them, they give us rain." Amr liked this business opportunity. So he brought some idols back to Makkah.

"Whoever respects me will follow me and pray to these for rain. Then we will get even richer" Amr said. He placed the idol next to the Kabah and said: "Whoever respects me will follow me, and pray to these for rain. Then we will get even richer" Amr said. Amr had a lot of authority and respect in Makkah. So he placed the idol next to the Kabah. So the people of his tribe began to follow him.

So this is how Arabs started idol worship in Arabia, next to the Kabah. The house of worship made by Abraham to thank the one God was now changed into a place to worship idols. This idol worship idea would now make money for the rich, because people would pay to make wishes to them, and would buy mini idols to take home.



#### **Life of Muhammad. 4. The Year of the Elephant:**

A few hundred years later.

"An army of elephants is coming to destroy the Kaba!"

"An army of elephants is coming to destroy the Kaba!"

The people in Makkah began running to the mountains.

"O God of the Kabah, protect Your holy house."

Suddenly, Flocks and flocks of Birds came flying, covering the entire sky, dropping small stones at the Army of Elephants.

The army of elephants were defeated, their king now dead. He was unable to destroy the Kabah.

"The people of Makkah are God's chosen people!" people shouted. As they came down the mountains and returned back to the city.

This is the the eventful year that Muhammad would be born.

## **Life of Muhammad. 5. Muhammad is Born:**

"Name the child in your womb 'Muhammad, meaning: the praised one.' Because he will be praised in the heavens and the Earth.."

Aminah, suddenly woke up.

"I keep having dreams like this" she exclaimed to her husband's father.

"This child you are going to have is going to be someone special." replied Abdul Muttalib.

"If only his father could have seen him." Aminah cried. The father of Muhammad had died a few months ago at a business trip in Syria.

Muhammad was born in Makkah as an orphan, 500 years after Jesus. Muhammad was from the children of Ismael, son of Abraham.

Aminah went to to visit her relatives in a city called Yathrib with her son Muhammad. On their way back home to Makkah, his mother Aminah got a fever. She became so ill, she too died.

Muhammad, now only six years old returned back to Makkah with his mothers servant called Barakah (meaning: Blessing). He now had no father, nor mother.

His grandfather AbdulMuttalib, the leader of Makkah now kept him close. He would only let Muhammad sit next to him near the Kabah. Muhammad was a strong young boy, and his grandfather had alot of hope in him being the future leader of the people of Makkah. But Abdul Mutallib too soon died when Muhammad was only ten years old.

Abu Talib, the son of AbdulMutallib would now lookafter the orphan boy Muhammad.

Muhammad the Shepherd:

Abu Talib was not a rich man, and ten years old Muhammad knew this. He felt indebted to his uncle, so he would lookafter peoples sheep for a few coins.

He would sit down and see how each sheep was different. Some sheep were calm in character, others were not, some followed the crowd, others were leaders. Some left the

crowd of sheep, while others remained. Each sheep was different, just like every human is different.

When it was dinner time, Abu Talib, the uncle of Muhammad would tell his family to wait for Muhammad before they ate food together. Because when Muhammad ate with them, they felt they ate to their full. But when Muhammad was not there, everyone still felt hungry after the food had finished. Muhammad was a blessed child, because he brought good with him wherever he would go.

## **Life of Muhammad. 6. Muhammad the Teenager:**

As he became a teenager, Muhammad would start to go on business trips with his uncles. He would watch how people buy and sell. The Arabs most expensive product which they sold was the leather from their camels. They brought back foods like raisins, nuts, clothes and more animals from neighbouring countries like Syria and Yemen. The tribe of Muhammad, the Quraysh tribe was rich because they earned a lot of money when people visited the Kabah. With this money they brought more luxuries from abroad which they brought back to Makkah to sell to other Arab tribes.

Khadijah:

When Muhammad was in his early 20's, he became experienced in more trade, and his reputation as a businessman increased. A woman from the Quraysh tribe (the same tribe as Muhammad) called Khadijah wanted an honest man to do trade for her. She did not trust a lot of men because they would steal from her money when she sent them to do trade for her. Others would propose marriage to her because she was so beautiful and rich at the same time. She heard about Muhammad, the honest man from Quraysh who was going to travel to Syria to do trade. Maybe she could ask him to work for her?

So Khadijah sent her servant called Maysarah to ask Muhammad to sell her products. Maysarah's other job would be to keep a close eye on Muhammad, to see if he would be honest, or if he would cheat like the other businessmen Khadijah had sent before.

As Muhammad, Maysarah and the business caravan of Quraysh travelled to Syria, Maysarah saw something interesting. He saw that a gentle cloud was always in the sky above Muhammad, shading him wherever he went. This amazed Maysarah. While the other men were exhausted travelling in the heat of the desert, Muhammad was comfortable and at ease.

When they reached the markets in Syria, Maysarah watched how Muhammad was honest in his selling and buying. He says "Muhammad sold everything, he had and with that money, he brought more things which he later sold in Makkah. So he got double the profit."

The description of Muhammad amazed Khadijah. A noble, handsome, and honest businessman who never cheated and was not greedy. This is the type of man she wanted to marry.

Khadijah told her servant Nafisah to go to the house of Muhammad, to ask him if he would be interested in the idea of marriage.

"What is it that prevents you from getting married?" said Nafisa. "I have nothing in my hands with which I can meet the expenses of a wedding." replied Muhammad.

"But if that difficulty is removed and you are invited to marry a beautiful and wealthy lady of noble birth who would place you in affluence, would you not desire to have her?" "And who might that be?" said Muhammad "It is Khadijah,"

"But how can I have access to her?"

"I will tell her." The mind of Muhammad (peace be upon him) was made up and he answered "I accept the proposal."

Nafisah returned and told Khadijah the whole story. When Khadija heard the response, she was so excited, she sent a message to Muhammad's uncle Abu Talib to arrange a fixed date and time for the marriage.

## **Life of Muhammad. 7. Muhammad the respected young Man.**

A flood had entered the city of Makkah and the Kabah had been damaged. The people came together to fix it, and as they finished rebuilding it, a corner-stone called 'the black stone' needed to be placed down to complete its structure. All the men started arguing and said their tribe should put down the final black stone (it was a matter of 'respect' for them.) They were arguing, some about to take their swords out. Until a wise man said; "The next man who comes inside through the gates will decide." The people agreed.

Next morning Muhammad (peace be upon him) was the first to enter the sanctuary. He was now about 35 years old. When the other people appeared on the scene he was already there. "Al-Ameen" (the Trustworthy) has come," they said happily. "We are satisfied to follow his decision."

"The trustworthy one has come. We are happy to follow his decision."

Calm and confident, Muhammad had an idea to unite the tribes. He spread a cloth on the floor and put the stone in the centre. Then he told each tribe to hold each corner of the cloth and to lift it. When they raised the cloth from each side, he picked up the black stone and put it in its place. All the tribes were happy that they had been part of this, and they were happy with Muhammad for the decision he had made.

## **Life of Muhammad. 8. Muhammad the Man.**

By the age of 40, Muhammad was now a successful businessman. He had a loving wife, and 6 children. His tribe members loved him, and they hoped of him to be their future leader because he was respectable, eloquent and handsome. But Muhammad lived a modest life and he had higher aspirations, he used to wonder, what is the purpose of life?

Muhammad looked around the city of Mecca, and he saw a lot of corruption in society. The leaders of his tribe would sell idols which people bowed to and made wishes to, when those idols were made with their own hands. He knew this was a trick by the elite of his tribe to get money from those who didn't know. He knew this was not the religion of his forefather Abraham. He saw how the people in society aborted baby girls, how racism was widespread, and the poor were treated as worthless because they had no money, while the rich ruled with freedom to do whatever they wished. Muhammad took part in charity work, and often stood up for the weak in society. But he knew these small acts of good were not sufficient enough to make major change. Everyone was lost, and no-one knew the right path to follow for real success. He himself didn't know.

So he separated himself from all this noise and went to a cave called Heera in Makkah. What are we doing in this world? Why are we here? Where are we going? He would meditate here, and try to pray like he imagined his forefather Abraham prayed. He prayed to the One God who made everything, wishing for guidance.

In the Bible, Book of Isaiah 29:12 it is written: "The book will be given to the one who is illiterate, saying 'Read this', and he will say 'I cannot read.'"

Muhammad could not read or write. He was a shepherd in his childhood, then a businessman as he got older, but like most of the Arabs, he never was taught how to read or write.

One peaceful night, he was praying to God for guidance in the cave of Heera, when all of a sudden he heard a voice say to him "Iqra! Read!" Muhammad was shocked, but bravely he replied: "I cannot read." The voice again said "Read!", he again replied "I cannot read." Then it came close to him, and hugged him tightly from his back till he could not breathe. Then the voice said "Read! With the name of your Maker, who created. Created man from a clot of blood. Read! And your Maker is the most generous. The One who taught man with the pen, taught him what he did not know." (Quran chapter 96)

Muhammad, was shocked. He ran down the mountain. But he saw a huge glowing Angel in the sky. "I am Gabriel, and you are the Messenger of God. I am Gabriel, and you are the Messenger of God"

Muhammad ran back home, and said to his wife Khadija "Put a blanket on me, cover me. I am afraid and fear for myself."

"Don't be afraid, no harm can come to you. Because you look after the orphan, the poor and the homeless. We will go to my cousin Waraqah tomorrow, and he will tell us about this."

Waraqah was now an old man. He had spent all his youth seeking the awaited last Messenger of God. He had studied all the prophecies of the Bible deeply.

The next morning, Khadijah and Muhammad went to Waraqah's house and told him everything that had occurred the previous night.

Waraqah was amazed. "That is the same angel who came to Moses!" Waraqah said. "I wish I could support you when your people will expel you from this city of yours." Muhammad was shocked, "They will expel me from this city?" he asked. Waraqah replied, "Yes." Muhammad was shocked why his people would expel him from this city of Mecca, when he knew they loved and respected him so much.



## **Life of Muhammad. 9. Muhammad the Prophet:**

Muhammad was now a Prophet. A Prophet is someone who God gives quick, secret messages to which he has to share with his people. Knowledge which could not be known to humans.

From now on, Prophet Muhammad would get messages from an Angel who would give him perfect guidance from God. You might wonder, was it really an angel? By studying the message, mission and achievements given to Muhammad, we will find out.

"O you covered in his blanket. Stand up and warn. Purify your clothes. And glorify your Maker. And the idols, abandon them." (Quran chapter 74)

After being a Prophet who God sent messages to. Now Muhammad would become a level higher than that - a Messenger of God. A Messenger of God had the duty of sharing the message of God to his people. The message was to remain pure, to praise God, and to abandon all idols.

"And the devils did not send this down to you (O Muhammad), it would not suit them, and nor are they able to produce something like it. They have been forced far away from hearing it. So do not pray to anyone other than God, otherwise you will be from those who are punished. And warn your near relatives. And be humble to those who follow you from the believers. (Quran 26:210)

Muhammad would now have to share the message with his near relatives who did worship idols.

## **Life of Muhammad. 10. - Sharing the message Publically.**

"So share publically with the people what you have been commanded, and turn away from the idol worshippers" (Quran 15:94)

Prophet Muhammad would now have to share the message out loud, in public. He knew the people would not rush to accept it, just like his relatives did not. But it was a duty given to him from God. He had begged God for guidance before. Now he had received it, he could not ignore it. That would be ingratitude to God, which is the essence of disbelief.

So Prophet Muhammad climbed the mountain of Safa, the same mountain his great grandmother Haajar had climbed when seeking water for her baby Ishmael. He called out loud: "Waa sabaahaa" (meaning: an Emergency! Come here people!)

The people near the Kabah rushed to him, wondering what danger was coming.

Prophet Muhammad said to them: "If I were to inform you about something, do you trust me?" And they said, "We know nothing but good from you, you are the son of our brother."

"Have you ever heard any lie from me?" "We have heard nothing but good. You are the honest, al-Ameen." And then the Prophet said, "If I were to tell you that there is an army coming to attack from behind this mountain, would you believe me?" And they said, "Yes, we never heard you ever say a lie." So God's Messenger said, "Then know that I am a Warner sent by Allah, to proclaim the coming of a severe punishment on the Day of Judgement unless you turn to Allah and leave your idol worship. O my people, save yourselves from the Fire of Hell, I will not be able to help you against Allah's punishment."

The people stood there, not knowing what to say. Then Abu Lahab, an uncle of God's Messenger replied: "May you be cursed O Muhammad! Is this why you called us here?!"

The people saw that Prophet Muhammad's own uncle turned against him, so they too turned away, and went back to their daily businesses.

Prophet Muhammad and his small group of followers would now begin sharing the message of purity, praising the One God and avoiding idols with the rest of the people in the streets of Mecca.

## **Life of Muhammad. 11. "Say - there is no god but Allah, and you will rule the Arabs and the non Arabs."**

Muhammad begins the call in the streets of Makkah.

A companion of Prophet Muhammad says:

"I saw the Messenger of Allah say in the early days of Makkah:

"Say - there is no god but Allah, and you will be successful. Say - there is no god but Allah, and you will rule the Arabs and the non Arabs."

Allah is the arabic word for God. Jesus called God Elah, and Moses called God Eloh-him. Allah is the Maker and Designer of everything.

"Allah is the Creator of everything, and He is the One who lookafters all things." (Quran 39:62)

"Are they staring, waiting for Allah (God) to come and appear to them in the shadows of the clouds, and the angels too? If that happened, Judgment Day would have already begun. And to Allah (to God) returns all matters for decision. (Quran 2:210)

The test of life is: "So Allah (God) will know who of you aided Allah and His Messengers, whilst He is unseen. (Quran 57:25)

The people who accepted the message were the poor, and the weak. And the biggest enemies to the message were the rich and powerful.

Those who believed would meet in a small house called Daar al Arqam. In this house, they would come together and ask each other if Prophet Muhammad had got any new messages from God. The messages of God, called the Quran (meaning: the speech which is read out loud) would be shared with each other, memorized and then shared to others in the streets. Allah would send messages of positivity to encourage his Messenger and the believers:

"I promise by the morning glow of the sunlight, and by the night when it is still and quiet. Your Lord did not abandon you, and he does not hate you. And what will come later will be better for you than what has happened before. And your Maker will give to you, so you are satisfied. Didn't He find you an orphan, and He gave you shelter? And He found you seeking the truth, and He guided you? And He found you poor and made you rich? So do not ever be

harsh with an orphan, and never show anger to a beggar. But the favors of your Maker, tell people about them. (Quran chapter 93 - the morning sunlight)

### **Life of Muhammad. 12. - Accusations and an Offer you can't refuse.**

"Before them, the people of Noah lied against the message, and those after them did also. Every nation tried to trick their Messenger. And they used falsehood to argue against the truth, so I got hold of them. And how severe was my punishment. (Quran 40:5)

The elite of akkah realised that Prophet Muhammad and his followers had started to grow in number, and they spoke out loud against the corruption of the elite. So the rich and powerful had to find a way to stop the spread of the message. They could not argue against the message because it was so eloquent and pure. So they decided the best thing to say was that Muhammad is a crazy, mad man who thinks God is talking to him, and he is causing trouble in society by trying to be a leader and uniting the poor under him. The elite felt this would discourage people to come close to him to hear the message. And anyone who does listen to him can also be called a crazy fanatic.

But these accusations did not stop the followers of Muhammad. They continued to share it with their relatives, friends and society. The believers were growing, but many kept their faith secret, out of fear of being labelled crazy, or fanatics.

Meanwhile, God's Messenger Muhammad would speak directly to the elite of Quraysh. He would speak the Quran to them, and they would insult him and make fun of him. But deep down inside, they were amazed by this beautiful type of speech they had never heard of before. However, they were afraid. If they accepted this message, they would have to accept they are equals and brothers to the poor of society. They would have to stop selling idols, and stop their extravagant and sinful lifestyles. So they decided to approach Muhammad and give him an offer he could not refuse.

Utbah ibn Rabee'ah came to Prophet Muhammad and said:

If you want money, we will collect enough money for you, so that you will be the richest one of us. If you want leadership, we will take you as our leader, and never decide on any matter without your approval. If you want a kingdom, we will crown you king over us. If you want women, we will marry you to the most beautiful women in Makkah. And if you have a mental health problem, we will treat you with the best doctors."

Only one concession was required from Muhammad in return for that. To give up calling people to Islam (meaning: submission to God) and worshipping God alone without any partner. But God's Messenger replied: "Are you finished?" Utbah replied: Yes.

So the Prophet read to him chapter 41 of the Quran; "A message sent down God, the Most Gracious, the most Merciful. A book whose verses are explained in detail. A Quran in arabic

for a people who know. Giving good news, and warning, yet most of them turn away, so they do not listen." (Quran 41:2)

### **Life of Muhammad. 13. Torture begins.**

Do the people think they will simply say "We believe" and they will not be tested? I certainly tested those before them, and I will certainly make known those who are truthful and those who are liars. Do those who do evil think they will race ahead of Me? Evil is what they judge. Whoever hopes for the meeting with his Maker, then it is really coming. And He is the Hearer, all Knower. (Quran 29:2)

Prophet Muhammad spent his time doing one of two things in Makkah. He was either sharing the message of God to the people, or he was praying next to the Kabah. A man from the elite of Quraysh named Abu Jahl felt angry, why was Muhammad confident enough to pray here, in front of everyone, in public?

One day when Prophet Muhammad was praying, he prostrated to God by putting his forehead on the ground. This act shows total humility and obedience to God. One of the elite of Makkah dared another to go to the garbage area of the city, and pick up the intestines of a dead camel. The man then carried them towards the Kaba and threw them on the back of Prophet Muhammad between his shoulders. The Prophet could not get up from prayer due to the heaviness on his back. The elite of Quraysh started to laugh and fall on top of each other.

No believer was strong enough to do anything. So a believer ran to the house of Prophet Muhammad, and the 8 year old daughter of the Prophet called Fatimah came crying and removed the filth from the back of her father. And another time, the Prophet was praying, and Abu Jahl got a cloth and tied it around the neck of the Prophet till he was about to choke to death. His friend Abu Bakr came and pulled Abu Jahl away.

The Prophet then stood up and said three times; "O Allah, punish Quraysh. Every single one of these men would die in a battle in the future.

Bilal - the one who frustrated the elite:

Bilal, a black african slave belonging to an elite from Quraysh was put on the hot desert sand. A boulder was put on his chest.

"Where is your God now?" he asked Bilal.

"Ahadun Ahad" (meaning: One, and only One!) shouted Bilal.

Bilal followed Prophet Muhammad. He believed that God's words were true. And he rejected the idols and false gods. So he was tortured by the Quraysh, to deter others from following Muhammad.

But Bilal would not listen to them. "One God, only one!" he would answer. A rope was placed on his neck and he would be dragged across the streets of Makkah, and people would laugh at him. The believers were only a few, but they did not know how to stop this evil.

Abu Bakar, the best friend of Prophet Muhammad was a rich businessman who felt saddened by the torture he saw all around him. Abu Bakar said to the Quraysh man that he would pay him many gold coins to buy Bilal. The man accepted the payment out of greed, Then Abu Bakr hugged Bilal and told him that he is now free.

Many weak followers of Prophet Muhammad were imprisoned, hung on crosses and whipped, tortured and burnt, and some even killed.

"Those who tempt and torture the believing men and women, and they do not seek God's forgiveness, especially for them is the punishment of the torture chamber (of Hell), and especially for them is the punishment of burning. But those who believe and do good is the reward of the Gardens under which rivers flow, that is the supreme success." (Quran 85:11)

## **Life of Muhammad. 14. Migration to Ethiopia.**

"Say to them O Muhammad; O my servants, obey your Maker. Those of you who do good will really have good in this world. And the Earth of God is really spacious." (Quran 39:10).

God's Messenger told the believers that God's earth is spacious, so they should leave Makkah and go to another country where there is "A just and fair king called the Negus."

So many of his companions left their homes in the darkness of the night, and quietly left Makkah to go to Ethiopia because they could have freedom to pray to Allah (God) there, without being tortured for their beliefs.

When they reached Ethiopia, the African king accepted them generously. But the elite of Makkah were not happy about this, so they sent one of their best politicians called Amr ibn al Aas with gifts, and asked the king to return the trouble makers back to Makkah. "They are not following your religion of Christianity, nor our religion." said Amr.

"Then what are they following?" said Negus the king. A cousin of Prophet Muhammad called Jaafar replied back with a beautiful speech. He said:

"Your Highness, we used to be a nation steeped in ignorance and we would worship idols, and we would eat dead meat, and we would perform shameful acts. And we would break the family ties and treat our neighbors in contempt.

The strong amongst us would eat up and devour the weak, And we remained in this state until God sent a messenger to us. This messenger was known to us - he is from our community, We know his house and his lineage, and we know his truthfulness and he never spoke one lie in his life. And he invited us to believe in One God alone and to leave idol worship, and he told us to abandon the ways of our forefathers, and to leave the worship of stones and statues, and he commanded us to be true when we speak, and to fulfill our promises, and to strengthen the family ties. He told us to be good to our neighbors, and he commanded us to avoid all evils, He told us to not spill blood, To give true testimony, he forbade us from eating the property of orphans, he forbade us from accusing others of adultery, and he commanded us to worship Allah, worship God alone without associating any equals with him, he told us to pray, So we believed in him, and we had faith in him, and we worshiped Allah alone, and we gave up worshipping idols, and we forbade upon ourselves everything that he forbade upon us, and we make permissible all that he allowed for us.

But our people opposed us, and they showed hatred towards us, and they tortured us, and they punished us, and they tried to force us back into idol worship, and they were unjust to us and they made life miserable. and they prevented us from being who we were.

So when they did this, we emigrated to your land, and we chose you above all other rulers, and we wish to come under your generosity and hospitality, and we put our trust in you, that we would not be shown injustice in your land, O Exalted Highness."

The Negus then asked the Muslims, "Do you have any message from God?" Jaafar said, "Yes I do," and so Jafar recited chapter 19 of the Quran called chapter Mary - the one that talks about the virgin Mary and Jesus's miraculous birth and how he spoke when he was a baby. Negus began to cry. And he said, "I swear by God, this message and the messages of Moses and Jesus have come from the same water fountain." And he said to Amr ibn al-Aas; "Go away from me, I will never hand these people to you and don't even think about it."

Back in Mecca;

God's Messenger however was commanded to remain in Makkah, to continue sharing the message to whoever it was destined to reach.

Many tribe leaders from other towns would come to Makkah for trade, they would -out of curiosity- approach Prophet Muhammad and become Muslims (meaning: those who submit to God.) He told them to share the Quran message with their people. So they would memorise a few chapters from the Quran from God's Messenger, and go back to their people sharing it with them. Many years later these people would return with their entire tribe being Muslims. However, God's Messenger was commanded by God to remain in Makkah, because every Messenger of God is sent to the most powerful city and its most influential people.

However, the elite Quraysh still refused. They said to the Prophet they would become believers if he separated himself from the poor and weak of society. Because it was too embarrassing for them to sit with the poor.

However, God said to His Prophet to tell the elite: "O my people, I do not ask you for payment for this message, my reward is only with God. And I am not going to push away those who have already believed. They are going to meet their Maker, but I see that you are the ones who are ignorant." (Quran 11:29).

The Quraysh elite were now frustrated. Prophet Muhammad would not stop spreading this message, he would not accept their bribes or threats, so they ignored him. So God's Messenger was allowed to go to the city next to Mecca called Taa'if, and share the message with them.



## **Life of Muhammad. 15. Inviting the 3 chiefs of Taa'if.**

The elite Quraysh of Makkah had rejected him, so Muhammad God's Messenger set off to the next major city called Taa'if.

The tribe in Taa'if was rivals to the elite of Makkah. Three brothers ruled it, and God's Messenger invited them to serve the One God and accept the messages of Islam. But all three rejected in the most sarcastic ways. One said, "If God has sent you as a prophet, I might as well tear down the curtains of the Kaba in remorse." The second said, "Has Allah not found anyone better than you?" The third said, "I cannot speak to you, because if you really are a prophet then you are too holy for me. And if you are a liar then you are too beneath my dignity that I respond to you." So all three of them mocked him, so the Prophet left.

As he left, the leaders sent the children and slaves to throw stones on the Messenger of God. The distance was a half an hour walk. His legs were bleeding, and his sandals were stuck to his feet by his blood. And he was saying "O God, forgive them, because they don't know."

He reached a garden, and sat down to rest. Some people from his tribe of Quraysh owned this garden, and they felt sorry that the people of Taa'if had done this to him. So they sent one of their servants called Addaas to give him some grapes.

So the Prophet accepted the gift of grapes and said, "Bismillah (With the name of Allah)," and began eating. Addaas was shocked and said, "What is this phrase? (This is not the phrase of the local Arabs!)" And so the Prophet said, "This is something my Lord has taught me. And where are you from O Addaas?" Addaas said, "I am from Nineveh." So the Prophet smiled and said, Yoonus bin Matta (meaning: Prophet Jonah the son of Matthew). Addaas was shocked and said, "How did you know Jonah the son of Matthew? Nobody in this whole land has ever heard of him at all." The Prophet said, "How do I not know Jonah. He is my brother; and I am his brother. We are both prophets of God."

And so Addaas instantly began kissing the feet of the Prophet as the Christians did out of respect like they did with their elders and priests. And he believed in the Prophet right then and there.

The two men of Quraysh stood in shock, so when Addas came back they said to him; "Why are you kissing his hands and feet?" Addaas said, "O my masters, there is no one on earth better than him since he is a prophet as he told me things only a prophet could know."The men said; "O Addaas, he has bewitched you, as your religion is better than his."But Addaas ignored them and remained a true believer all his life.

On the way back to Makkah, an angel came to Prophet Muhammad and said that he could crush the people of Taa'if between two mountains for harming God's Messenger. But he

replied; "No, maybe God will guide their children in the future to serve the One God without making any equals to Him." And this would happen later on, some years later.

### **Life of Muhammad. 16. Travelling to Jerusalem, at the speed of light.**

The Year of Sadness.

Prophet Muhammad quietly returned back to Makkah, but news reached to the elite that he had returned and been rejected. They would laugh at him, because they knew he was running out of safe places to be.

It was this year, in which his closest loved ones died. Khadija, his wife who believed in him and supported him from the beginning died. His uncle, Abu Talib who had lookaftered him and supported him since childhood also died. He now had no emotional or political supporter left. He only had about 50 believers behind him, and most of them had no influence in society. Prophet Muhammad himself called this year of his life the year of sadness.

This is the year in which God would give His Prophet an experience out of this world. To make him more certain in his faith, and to strengthen his heart.

The Night Journey:

The Messenger of God says:

While I was sleeping near the Kabah, Angel Gabriel came to me. And he opened up my chest. And he brought a bowl made out of gold that was full of zamzam water and washed my heart with faith.

Then Gabriel brought me an animal. It is smaller than a mule and larger than a donkey. Pure white. and it was called al-Buraaaq (this comes from the root word Barrq - meaning "lightning,"). And it puts its hoof as far as the eye can see. "I rode him and he took me until we came to Jerusalem."

And I tied al-Buraaaq to the animal post that is used by the prophets of the past."

I went inside and prayed two units of prayer.

"I saw myself with the other prophets. And there was Moses praying; and he was a tall, strong, and muscular man of a brownish color. And I saw Jesus son of Mary standing and praying. He was whitish in color. His hair glistened with water as if he had come out of a steam bath, and he is a rather short man compared to Moses. And then I saw Abraham standing and praying; and the one who resembles him the most is your own companion" - meaning the Prophet Muhammad himself.

"And then it came the time for congregational prayer, and I was put as the Imaam (prayer leader) of them."

All 124,000 Prophets were in their spirit form, in one long row behind Prophet Muhammad in Jerusalem. And he was their Imaam (prayer leader).

Then the Prophet Muhammad said after he finished, "Angel Jibreel (Gabriel) presented two cups. One of them is milk, the other is wine."

"Choose, and choose for your nation" the choices outcome will affect not just the Prophet, but also his nation. The Prophet chose the milk and Angel Gabriel said, "You have chosen the pure and Natural one - the one which humans are by nature inclined to when they are born."

Then the Prophet says, "Angel Gabriel asked permission for the door of the sky heaven to open." The gatekeeper angel asked, "Who is it?" "It is Gabriel." "Do you have anyone with you?" "Yes, I have with me Muhammad" "Has he been sent for (does he have permission to pass)?" "Yes." And then the door opened up. And for every single one of the seven heavens, this exact same conversation happened with each of the gatekeepers.

In the 1st heaven - There was a man standing. The Prophet described him as being tall and huge. Angel Gabriel said, "This is your father, Adam, so greet him with Salaam (Peace)." So the Prophet Muhammad did so and Adam responded, "Welcome, O noble son, and O noble prophet."

The Prophet saw many people surrounding Adam. On the right side was one group; on the left side another group. And when Adam saw the people to the right, he was happy, and when he saw those on the left, he began to cry. The Prophet asked Gabriel about this. and Gabriel replied: "These are all of the children of Adam; the people on the right are the people of Paradise, and the people on the left are the people of Hellfire."

In the 2nd heaven - There was Yahya (John the Baptist) and Jesus son of Mary. And he was told, "This is John the Baptist and Jesus, say salaam (peace) to them." So the Prophet did so and they said, "Welcome, O noble brother, and O noble prophet."

In the 3rd heaven - There was Yusuf (Prophet Joseph), and it was the same dialogue. And the Prophet Muhammad said; "I saw Yusuf (Joseph), and lo and behold, it was as if he had been given half of all beauty."

In the 4th heaven - There was Idrees (Prophet Enoch) who also said, "Welcome, O noble brother, and O noble prophet."

In the 5th heaven - There was Harun (Prophet Aaron), and the same things are said.

In the 6th heaven - There was Prophet Moses, and the same things are said. When the Prophet Muhammad went up, Moses began to cry. He was asked, "Why are you crying?" Moses said, "I am crying because this young man Muhammad, who was sent after me shall have a larger following that will enter Paradise than my own nation."

In The 7th heaven - The Prophet Muhammad said, "I saw Abraham and he was sitting with his back leaning on al-Bayt al-Ma'mur (a Kabah in the sky for angels)." Angel Gabriel said to me, "This is your father, Abraham said, say salaam (peace) to him." So the Prophet did so and Abraham responded, "Welcome, O noble son, and O noble prophet."

Then the Prophet Muhammad went above the 7th heaven, with Angel Gabriel towards a tree whose leaves were huge, and its colors were undescrivable. This tree is called Sidrat al Muntaha. (meaning: the Lote tree which you have to stop at.)

The mighty Angel Gabriel, the leader of all angels said to Prophet Muhammad that he could not pass this tree. And if he did, he would be burnt up entirely. And Prophet Muhammad would now have to pass beyond it by himself.

When Prophet Muhammad passed it, he came in the presence of Allah, God almighty Himself. Allah, God Himself spoke directly to His servant and Messenger Muhammad and said to him many things. He told him that his followers would have to pray 50 prayers a day.

When Prophet Muhammad came back, Moses asked him what God had commanded him. Prophet Muhammad said him and his followers had been commanded to pray 50 prayers per day. Moses said: "Go back and ask God to reduce the prayers, because your followers will not be able to pray that much in a day." Prophet Muhammad returned and asked God to reduce the prayers till God reduced it to 5 prayers per day, with their reward being equal to 50 prayers. Moses said: "Go back, because your people will not be able to pray even 5 a day." Prophet Muhammad replied, "I am too shy to ask for that."

When Prophet Muhammad returned back to his home in Makkah, only a small amount of time had passed. He had literally travelled at the speed of light, and now his faith was as strong as ever.

## **Life of Muhammad. 17 - Planting seeds for the city of Yathrib.**

"Your companion says he has been to Jerusalem and back in one night. Do you still believe in him?" said Abu Jahl.

Abu Bakr replied: "If he says it, then it is the truth. Infact, I believe in something even greater than that, that God speaks to him directly from the sky."

The elite of Makkah now laughed even more at Prophet Muhammad.

It was the month of Zul Hijjah, the month of Hajj. Where the Arabs from all over Arabia came to the Kaba to pray to God, following the rituals of Abraham and Haajar. They would walk around the Kaba like Abraham did and pray to God. And they would walk between the Mountains of Safa and Marwah like Haajar did. But they mixed the rituals with idol worship.

Prophet Muhammad now had to find safety in another part of Arabia to continue his message of serving the One God, so he began to approach the different Arab tribes, asking them for support. He asked the big tribes, and even the small ones with the same amount of sincerety, while relying on God.

A man called Rabiah bin Abbaad who later became a believer explains this, "I remember when I was a young child, a young man (meaning: the Prophet) came and spoke to my father, telling him to embrace the worship of Allah, and to leave idolatry, and to accept him into his tribe. I also saw an elderly man standing behind him, wearing a cloak, having two ponytails. When this young man finished and moved to the next tent, this elderly man came forward and said, 'O people, do not give up the way of your forefathers.'" So Rabi'ah says, "I asked my father who these two men were. And he told me, 'The first man is the man claiming to be a prophet, and the elderly man is his uncle Abu Lahab.'"

"Who will adopt me so that I may preach the message of Allah? Because the Quraysh have stopped me from doing this." the Prophet said.

Most tribes rejected him, because they thought he was crazy. If his own uncle rejects him, then he must be a trouble maker. They thought.

Yathrib:

Yathrib was a city, a 1 week camel journey away to the north from Makkah.

The population of Yathrib was a mix of Arab idol worshipping tribes, and Jewish tribes.

A major civil war had occurred in Yathrib while the Prophet was in Mecca. Many tribe elders had died, and the young people wanted a leader to unite the fighting tribes and give them purpose in life.

The Jewish tribes had settled here in Arabia, because they had read in their books that a last Prophet would come to a city with palm trees, between two volcanic rock mountains. He would speak whatever God said to him, and he would be victorious against his enemies.

The Arab tribes in Yathrib were bigger in number, but they had more sons. Whenever they showed anger to the Jewish tribes, the Jews replied that they would soon be supported by a Prophet of God who would destroy them. This threat made these Arab tribes feel inferior and afraid. If only they had support from such a promised Messenger of God, they felt.

The tribes of Yathrib come to Makkah for the Hajj pilgrimage:

"Who are you?" asked the Prophet. He had come with his close friend Abu Bakr. They were only 6 people sitting. One man said, "We are from the Khazraj tribe." So the Prophet asked; "Which Khazraj? Are you the neighbors of the Jews from Yathrib?" They said, "Yes." And then the Prophet said, "May I speak with you?" They said, "Yes." So the Prophet sat down and explained to them the teachings of Islam, he recited some Quran, explained to them about serving the One God of Abraham, and warned them against idol worship. All with the same passion, sincerity, and zeal as if he was speaking to one of the massive tribes, even though they were just six people without a tent. The Khazraj people consisted of farmers, because the people of Yathrib were a farming and agricultural society who harvested date fruits.

The Prophet was relying on God, giving a message to a few people who seemed insignificant. But some thoughts came into the minds of these men.

The Jews had promised that a Messenger of God was coming, that he would enter their city, and he would be victorious over his enemies. Could this man be the promised one?

They promised Prophet Muhammad that they would meet him again the next year, in the same place. The Prophet agreed.

This small event would change the course of world history.

### **Life of Muhammad. 18. the Ansaar (Helpers) convert:**

"And if you turn away, God will replace you with another people. And they will not be like you." (Quran 47:38).

Now it was the 11th year since God's Messenger, Muhammad had called his people to serve the One God.

The six men had returned back to Yathrib and started to discuss the message with their families and friends. Many people became interested and some decided to become Muslims.

The next year, they sent a message to the Prophet, "We are coming for Hajj with 12 people all of whom have converted." This was amazing as this was the largest group of people outside of Makkah to convert since the beginning of the Prophet's call. Never had 12 people converted from any group outside of Mecca. So in the 11th year of the Prophetic call, 10 people from the Khazraj tribe and 2 people from the Aws tribe of Madinah came together, ignoring their tribal differences and they met with the Prophet in the Plains of Aqaba in Makkah.

They pledged loyalty to the Prophet by putting their hands in his hand and making a promise. Ubaadah bin Saamit said: "And we promised to worship Allah (God) alone, and not fornicate, steal, or kill our children. We will not live immoral and unrighteous lives. And we will obey the Prophet in all good matters."

The Prophet said, "Whoever fulfills this oath, his reward will be with Allah (God). Whoever falls short and repents, Allah will forgive you."

When these 12 converted to Islam, the Prophet chose a man from his tribe of Quraysh who had become Muslim, called Musab bin Umayr to go back with them to teach them the Koran and prayer. Within a few weeks of Musab reaching Yathrib, 40 people had converted to Islam. The numbers of believers in Yathrib was now growing. The spread of the message was so rapid, that soon every household in Yathrib had at least one member who was a Muslim. All this while God's Messenger and the believers still lived in Mecca in fear.

The tribe leaders of Madinah accept Islam:

The leader of the Aws tribe was angry with Musab's presence in Yathrib.

"Why have you come to our land? To brainwash those of us who don't have strong intellect? To take our women and children away from our ways? To convert them to the ways of this new prophet of yours? Go back to where you came from if you value your life!"

Musab responded with a calmness and confidence that only faith allows. He said, "Why don't you sit and listen to what I have to say. If you agree, that's good. If not, I will go." The leader of the Aws tribe found this to be a very reasonable request, so he sat down and listened to Musab recite chapter 43 of the Quran. It was only after listening to the basic teachings, his heart opened up to Islam. He said, "What you have said makes complete sense to me. How does one embrace your faith?"

After the leader of the Aws tribe became Muslim, the rest of the tribe followed him. So a huge amount of Madinah, about 300 people now became Muslims. The reason why so much could convert in Yathrib easily was due to less persecution, and young open minded people willing to accept a new message for positive change.

These people promised that they would support God's Messenger. So the next year, 75 of these believers would meet Prophet Muhammad in Makkah during the Hajj season, in secret.

Kaab bin Malik said, "When we went for Hajj, we hid our Islam from our pagan relatives. And we all agreed to meet at a particular place the valley behind Aqaba in the last third of the night. And we snuck out of our tents at night time, one by one, so as not to arouse suspicion among our elders, to meet with the Prophet. And we waited for him. And eventually he came with his uncle al-Abbaas, even though al-Abbas was still upon the religion of his people."

The Prophet praised God and then said: ""I shall give you the allegiance in return that you shall protect me like you protect one of your own."

A man from Yathrib called al-Baraa' said: "We are experienced in the arts of war - this is an easy condition. We will protect you, no one will touch you. Stretch forth your hand and we will give you the allegiance."

But another man said: "O Messenger of God, we have alliances with the Jews in Madinah which we know will have to be broken. Once you come over to our side and then God gives us victory, will you then leave us and go back to your people?" The Prophet replied: ""No. My blood is your blood, and my destruction is your destruction." (meaning: 'We're gonna live together, we're gonna die together.')

They said, "O Messenger of God, what is the phrase of the allegiance we should give to you?" The Prophet replied, "You must give loyalty that you hear and you obey in times of difficulty and ease, and that you spend of your money in the way of God, and that you command the good and forbid the evil, and that you speak the truth no matter what the consequences, and that you help me once I come to Yathrib just like you help your own family." Once he said this, a voice shouted out from amongst them, "And what shall we get in return?" And the Prophet Muhammad said the one word they wanted to hear. He said, "Al-Jannah. (meaning: the Gardens of Paradise) Paradise will be yours."

That's all they wanted to hear. And they all stood up and came forward to give their allegiance to God's Messenger.



God's Messenger, and the believers now had a new safe city to emigrate to. These people who promised to help them would be called the Ansaar. (the Helpers).

Suddenly, everyone heard a loud scream of a devil in the distance. He shouted "O people sleeping in the tents, do you not know that a group of rebels have gathered together with the man (Muhammad) who left your religion!"

The Prophet said; "This is a satan Jinn called Azab bin Uzayb, the leader of the devils of this valley of Aqaba. I promise by God, O enemy of God, I will deal with you." So the young Ansaar (helpers) rushed back to their tents before their elders found out about where they had just been.

## **Life of Muhammad. 19. The Escape: Muhammad, the most wanted man in Arabia.**

The Emigration begins.

After the treaty with the Ansaar (Helpers) of Yathrib, the Prophet made an announcement to the Muslims of Makkah. He said, "Allah has shown me the land you shall emigrate to. It is a land of date palms between two volcanic mountains." This was the exact description of Yathrib.

With this permission, many believers started to secretly leave Makkah by night and travel to Madinah individually or in pairs. They could not go publically, otherwise the elite of Quraysh would stop them and imprison them. Some believers went by themselves, leaving their wives and children in Makkah. They hoped to bring them to Madinah in the future when tensions had calmed. They took the minimum amount of money they needed for their travels, because it was difficult to escape quickly while carrying a lot of gold and silver coins. Their goal was to keep their faith and go to a land of safety. Prophet Muhammad however, would be the last believer to leave Makkah.

Quraysh plots to kill the Prophet:

The Quraysh elite had found out about the meeting of the Prophet with the Ansaar. They felt angry that Prophet Muhammad was now befriending outsiders who believed in his religion, and promised to support him.

The elite had a meeting together, in Daar al Nadwa. All this time they hadn't harmed the Prophet because he was from their own tribe of Quraysh, and they felt it was embarrassing in front of other tribes to kill someone from their own tribe. They were also afraid that the Prophet's family would seek revenge. But now Prophet Muhammad's uncle Abu Taalib had died, Muhammad had no tribal protection left.

The Quraysh were perplexed on what to do. When a strange, devilish looking man with black clothes, unknown to them entered. Usually they would never allow strangers to enter their secret meetings, but for some strange reason their hearts accepted his presence. He told them ""I am a leader from the Najd, allow me to come, perhaps I can benefit you about what you're planning to do." He told them that the best idea would be to send many young men of Quraysh with swords to surround the house of Muhammad, and do a morning raid, in which they will all kill Muhammad. So much people would have done the murderous act, that Muhammad's family would not know who to seek revenge against. And this would be the end of all their troubles. The elite of Quraysh liked this idea, and agreed to it.

"And remember when those who disbelieved plotted to imprison you (O Muhammad), or kill you, or exile you. They planned together, and God too planned. And God is the best of planners. (Quran 8:30).

It was this night that the Prophet walked out of his home. He was reciting the verse of God "I have put a barrier in front of them and behind them, so I have covered them and they cannot see." (Quran 36:9.) The young men with swords surrounded his house, but they were completely blinded to his presence.

The Prophet went to his friend Abu Bakr's house who had prepared two camels, and in the middle of the night they both left the city.

Before leaving Makkah, the Prophet remembered the words of Waraqah bin Nawfal on the first day of Prophethood: "I wish I could support you when your tribe will expel you from this city." The Prophet then said to Makkah, "You are the most blessed land on earth and the most beloved to me, and were it not for the fact my people had expelled me, I would not have left you."

Then they set off to the Cave of Thawr. They would stay here for three days, and when their wanted level would fall, they would travel to Yathrib with a travel guide through a secret route. Their aim was to travel near the coastline of the desert and ocean, so their footprints would be washed away.

The morning in Makkah:

The young men of Quraysh surrounded the house of the Prophet, they raided through the door and found Ali, the Prophet's nephew waking up from the bed.

They were shocked! "Where is Muhammad", they asked. But Ali did not tell them.

The Quraysh elite sent men on the fastest camels to find the whereabouts of Muhammad and his friend Abu Bakr.

"Whoever brings Muhammad, dead or alive will get 100 camels as a reward." (which is around one million dollars today.) Prophet Muhammad was the most wanted man in Arabia. Everyone was looking for him.

They sent scouts, and experts to find footprints of the camels. The scouts followed traces from the house of Abu Bakr, all the way to the cave of Thawr. Now the cave was surrounded by the elite of Makkah.

Abu Bakr looked out of a crack in the cave and saw all of their people. And he whispered to the Prophet that all they need to do is look down and they'll see us (since the entrance of the cave was at feet level, below the ground). The Prophet responded, "O Abu Bakr, what do you think of two people, when God is the third with them?" And God made it so that they didn't look in the cave.

So, the Quraysh passed the cave and on the third night the Prophet and Abu Bakr met Abdullah ibn Urayqeet and as planned, they journeyed to city of Yathrib.

## **Life of Muhammad. 20. Madinah - the new homeland.**

"Those who believed and emigrated and struggled in the path of God, and those who gave them safety and helped them, those are the true believers, really. For them is forgiveness and a generous reward of Paradise." (Quran 8:74)

Many believers from Makkah had now settled in Yathrib, the emigrants were given houses to stay in by the Ansaar (helpers.) Now they were only waiting for the Prophet to arrive.

The Book of Isaiah 42:11 in the Torah mentions about the arrival of the last Prophet:

"Let the people of Sela rejoice."

The city of Yathrib had many mountains, one was called Jabal Sal'a (meaning: the Mountain of Sela.) The Jews knew the last Prophet was going to arrive here, this is why they were in a city in Arabia in the first place. But could they believe in him, if he was a non Jewish Prophet?

Every single day the Ansaar would go outside the city towards Quba, waiting for the Prophet to come. Every day they would go in the morning and wait until around 11 AM until the sun got too hot. One day they waited for him, but went back to their houses as nothing happened. However in the distance the Prophet appeared but there was no Ansaar (helpers) there.

It so happened one of the Jews was on the top of a date tree plucking dates - so he was the first to see in the distance the Prophet was coming. And out of the excitement of seeing the Prophet, he shouted out, "O Arabs, your king has arrived!"

The Ansaar (helpers) rushed out of their houses in the hundreds. The Muslims, the pagans, the Jews, everyone came out to see who the promised one was.

God's Messenger Muhammad entered Yathrib on a Monday in the 14th year of the Prophethood. This is known as the 1st year of the Hijrah on the 12th of Rabi' al-Awwal.

A man from the Ansaar called Al-Baraa bin Aazib says, "I saw the Ansaar all dressed up and coming out. Over 500 men came outside; all of them armed and dressed to welcome the Prophet. The women climbed up on the houses. The Prophet was surrounded by hundreds of people all believing in him." For the first time, a new glimmer of hope was in the air.

Pairing the believers and building a place for prayer:

After settling in Yathrib, the first thing the Prophet did was to pair the believers together. One emigrant would pair with one man from the Ansaar, making them loyal brothers to each other.

Then they would work together to make a Mosque (a place for prayer). This mosque was called Masjid al Nabawi (the Mosque of the Prophet). This is where Prophet Muhammad would lead the 5 daily prayers from, and this is where he would rule all of the city from. He made a few small rooms next door to this mosque, and these rooms were his house which he lived in.

The Treaty of Yathrib:

Now the Prophet had made a place of worship and political power. The next thing he would make is a Treaty, explaining the relationship all the tribes in Yathrib will have with each other for the betterment of the new Prophetic State.

Here are some points in the Treaty:

"The Muslims from the Quraysh and Yathrib and anywhere else are one nation, and this nation is in itself to the exclusion of the rest of mankind (it is a unique nation)"

All the Muslims will unite against anyone who does wrong even if it's one of our own.

"The protection granted by the Muslims is the same, and even the lowliest of them can give protection and a safety visa to any outsider."

The Treaty also mentioned:

"All of these Jews are one nation, along with the believers." Meaning they have a type of status that in some ways is equivalent to an nation within Yathrib.. And the Prophet said, "They shall take care of their own disputes, affairs, blood money, internal crime etc." (meaning: they would have the right to judge over their own people by their own laws. Unless they decide to seek judgment from the Muslim leadership or if the dispute is between both Muslims and Jews. In that case they would go to the main courts in Yathrib.)

The Prophet further said in the Treaty; "Between the two shall be mutual support against those who fight the people of this treaty. And the Jews will stand with the Muslims as long as they are being fought." (meaning: whichever Jewish tribe signs this treaty, they are agreeing to be loyal and on the side of the Prophet during any conflict against outsider enemies.)

Another clause is that if any Jew wishes to convert to Islam, he shall be helped and protected and nobody can harm him.

The Prophet also said in the treaty: "Whatever disagreement occurs between the peoples of this treaty, which leads to internal arguments, shall be decided by God and His messenger." This means if there is a conflict between any two parties the Prophet himself will decide the final decision (like the Supreme court).

Changing the name of Yathrib to Madinah and Teebah:

Yathrib meant 'It is sick.' People would say that when you enter Yathrib you get sick with a fever. The Prophet did not like negativity and bad names, so he told the people not to call it Yathrib again, but to call it Madeenat-un Nabi (the City of the Prophet.) He also called it Teebah (the Pure city). And he prayed to God for the diseases from this city to go away.

Within the 1st year of the Prophet's emigration, The ill and divided city of Yathrib had transformed into Madeenah. A Pure city, with unity between the different tribes, a new central place for leadership and prayer from the Prophetic mosque, A loyal brotherhood based on true faith between the Emigrants and the Ansaar (Helper) tribes.

## **Life of Muhammad. 21. The day the 2 big groups met (at Badr).**

"Permission [to fight] has been given to those who are being fought, because they were wronged. And indeed, Allah is able to give them victory. Those who have been evicted from their homes without right - only because they say, "Our Lord is Allah." (Quran 22:39)

By now, the Quraysh elite had kept the houses and wealth of the Muslims who had fled to Madinah.

But they knew the Prophet would return to Makkah in the future. And so, they were planning of ways to stop the Prophet from becoming a strong player in the Arabian Peninsula. They had friends in Madinah who gave them updates on the Prophet's activities.

The Prophet also had spies in Makkah. Makkah and Madinah were at war, and both sides knew it. His uncle al-Abbaas would update him what the Quraysh was deciding in their secret meetings.

The pre-emptive strike:

Before the Quraysh could do anything, the Prophet himself decided to do a pre-emptive strike on the Quraysh. He would take back the wealth the Quraysh stole from the believers in Makkah by attacking Quraysh's trading routes.

The battle of al-Ushayra.

The first significant expedition even though no blood was shed was the Battle of al-Ushayra. The Prophet took around 300 companions to attack the mother of all Quraysh caravans. This is the yearly caravan that Quraysh sent up to Syria. The same caravan Prophet Muhammad would trade in when he was just 25 years old. The caravan had to travel past northern Madinah to get to Syria. It contained a lot of wealth, it had in it at least 80 camels, holding 75% of the wealth of Makkah. Anyone who had any money would invest in this caravan. The leader of the caravan for Makkah was Abu Sufyaan.

However, as the Prophet and his small army chased the caravan, they missed it. Because one of Abu Sufyan's scouts had seen the army approaching. So Abu Sufyan went onto another secret route. He sent an emergency message to the Quraysh leaders that Muhammad and his men were coming to attack their caravan. This made the Quraysh elite furious, and they prepared an army of 1000 men to face the Prophet's army in a major battle called the battle of Badr.

### **Battle of Badr:**

The Quraysh set off with 1000 men to a place called Badr. The Prophet heard of this, and he took his 300 lightly armed men there too. He did not back down because he knew this was destined for him.

The two armies faced each other. The Quraysh soldiers were reluctant because they knew they would be facing their own tribes people, the Muslims from Quraysh in battle. The believers however knew it was a battle of faith. The Prophet said to his followers: "Race to the forgiveness of your Maker, and a Garden of Paradise which is as wide as the universe and earth, promised to those who believe in God and His Messengers." (Quran 57:21).

The believers rushed to the Quraysh and fought fiercely against them. They killed all the elite leaders of Quraysh who had tortured God's Messenger and the believers in Makkah.

Most of Quraysh began to drop their armour and weapons, and fled back to Makkah. Others were taken as prisoners. And the believers returned back to Madinah with a huge morale boost.

No-one could believe that a small army of Muhammad had won the most powerful tribe in Arabia. This boosted the respect of Prophet Muhammad in the sight of the Arabs, he was now a major player to be contended with in Arabia.

The Prophet did not boast about his victory. he praised God, and he knew this was not the end. Quraysh would return again, the next year.

### **The Battle of Uhud (3rd year after Emigration):**

Quraysh had now lost its entire elite leadership, the people who would torture the believers had all been destroyed. Abu Sufyan was now the new leader of Makkah.

The Quraysh wanted to regain its lost respect. So this time Abu Sufyan prepared 3000 men who would march towards Madinah. Prophet Muhammad was informed of this, and prepared 1000 men.

Abu Sufyaan wanted to destroy the pure city of Madinah. So the Prophet set off with his men to a mountain near Madinah called Uhud. He placed 50 archers on this mountain and told them to never move from it, even if birds come down to eat the dead bodies of Muslims. He then lined the rest of the army in lines, like a conventional army.

The Quraysh came running to the Prophet's army in big numbers, the Prophet said: "O Allah, we put you in front of us, and we seek your protection from their evil."



The Prophet himself rushed to the heat of battle. Ali, the cousin of the Prophet was a brave man, he said "We would hide behind the Prophet in the intense moments of battle."

The believers repelled every attack of the Quraysh, but they gained many martyrs too. The Prophet promised that the martyr would go to Paradise directly, because he gave up his own life seeking the pleasure of God. So God will please him in return.

A companion of Prophet Muhammad said; "When we fought them at Uhud they turned and fled. Until I saw with my own eyes the legs of the women running up the mountains and I can see their ankle bracelets." (meaning: they were lifting their skirts above their ankles to run up the mountains. Even though the Muslims would never harm the Quraysh's women in battle.) The men of Quraysh were dropping their weapons and fleeing. The women of Quraysh were also fleeing.

A twist of fate:

Some believers started to pick up the weapons dropped by Quraysh. It was a culture at that time for warriors to keep whatever they collected in battle. The 50 men on the mountains saw the other Muslims collecting all these valuable weapons, and they started to feel jealous. Will they keep all this wealth, while we are stuck here on this mountain?

Some of them ran off the mountain to collect the weapons too. Others remained because the Messenger of God commanded them to stay on the mountain until he himself told them to come down.

The Prophet himself was involved in the battle, so much chaos was going on and he had to decide yet what to do, that the archers had already started running off the mountain. These archers were in the most strategic positioning within the battle. And now they were running away from it, without permission.

A horseman from the Quraysh called Khaalid bin al Waleed had 50 skilled horsemen behind him, and was watching the chaos unfold. He saw his tribe of Quraysh fleeing, but he remained where he was.

Suddenly he noticed the mountain of Uhud becoming empty from the skilled archers. This was his perfect opportunity. He raced ahead to the mountain and killed the 10 remaining archers, then he told the fleeing Quraysh army to come back to battle. They could win now.

The Quraysh then returned back and reattacked the Muslims. The believers were scattered everywhere, and even the Prophet was attacked, his face was cut and he lost a tooth, he fell into a ditch. Someone shouted "Muhammad has died!" Some believers were shocked, some fled, others sat down, not knowing what to do, and others said "we will die for the same thing God's Messenger died!" they kept fighting till they too were martyred.

When Prophet Muhammad woke up, his companions took him to a mountain and they took cover there. The Quraysh felt satisfied that they had got their revenge, so they did not climb the mountain to finish the believers off. It would be too difficult for them to battle on a mountain. So instead, Abu Sufyaan said; Is Muhammad alive? The believers replied. "Yes."

Abu Sufyaan said, this battle is a payback for our previous battle. We are now equal. Omar, a companion of Prophet Muhammad replied: "No, our dead are in Paradise, and your dead are in a Fire."

### **Life of Muhammad. 22. The Battle of the Trench and the unseen soldiers. (5th year after Emigration).**

The Quraysh wanted to finish the Prophet and his followers once and for all. So they decided to make an alliance with many powerful warrior tribes like Ghatafaan, and even the Jewish tribe called Banu Qurayzah in Madeenah. Their plan was to surround Madinah from all sides, and to do an all out attack. Abu Sufyan for the first time in Arab history united many tribes, and collected 10,000 men to surround Madinah which only had 3000 men.

God's Messenger was informed of these plans, so he asked his companions what they thought should be done. A man called Salmaan the Persian had become a believer and emigrated to Madinah. He told the Prophet that in Persia, they make huge trenches to stop a big army from coming into a city. This technique had never been done by Arabs before, but the Prophet liked the idea and decided they would dig trenches to slow down the advance of this huge army.

The believers began to dig the trench from one side, while the city would be defended by the two volcanic mountains from its sides, and from a huge forest of trees from behind.

When the two armies met, the Quraysh and Ghatafaan were shocked. How could they enter Madinah if this trench was in the way? The trench was wide so not even horses could jump over it.

On the other side, believers stood with spears to prevent the enemy from crossing. The Confederates of Quraysh and Ghatafaan could not cross, so they decided to lay siege to Madeenah. So no food could enter into the city for a full month.

The Muslims became tired, and hungry, and in a constant state of fear.

"Remember when they came to you from above you, and from below you. And when the eyes grew wild, and the hearts reached the throats. And you started to think certain thoughts about God. There, the believers were tested with a severe, mighty shaking." (Quran 33:11.)

Then a man from called Nuaym ibn Mas'ood from the Ghatafaan tribe came to the Prophet in the darkness of the night and said: "Faith was thrown into my heart tonight, command me what to do." So the Prophet told him to return back to his tribe, and to do anything you can do to protect us. Anything." Nuaym asked the Prophet; Anything?. "War is tricks and deception." replied God's Messenger.

So Nuaym went to his tribe and thought what he could do.

He knew there were 3 main players in this battle against the Prophet. So he decided to make all the players lose trust in each other.

Nuaym first went to the Jewish tribe in Madinah and said to them; You know that the Quraysh and Ghatafaan tribes can leave anytime, and you will remain in Madinah. If you want them to remain on your side, you should ask them to give you some of their noble men as hostages so they will not leave supporting you. The Jewish tribe was happy with his advice, and they decided they would do this.

Then Nuaym went to the Quraysh tribe and told them the opposite. He said the Jews in Madinah regret betraying Muhammad, and they have promised Muhammad they will sacrifice some men of Quraysh as a goodwill gesture to Muhammad to show their loyalty to him. So he said to the Quraysh, 'Never give your men to the Jews.'

Nuaym said the same thing he said to Quraysh to his own tribe too. Do not give your men to the Jews in Madinah.

When Quraysh elite went to the Jews in Madinah, for what they should do next in the battle the Jewish tribe asked the Quraysh for some of its noble men as a reassurance that the Quraysh does not leave them when the battle gets tough. The Quraysh got angry and said; 'We will never give you hostages.' The Quraysh then asked the Jews why they were not fighting, the Jews said it was a Saturday (the Sabbath), so they could not fight. This made the Quraysh and Ghatafaan extremely frustrated.

The night was cold, and a strong wind kept blowing the food and cooking pots of the tribes away. Their fires would shut off, repeatedly. And their tents would blow away. They could not enter into Madeenah due to the trenches. And their unity was divided.

Abu Sufyaan was extremely frustrated. "Whoever wants to leave, they can do so, because I am leaving." His tribe left with him back to Makkah. The Ghatafaan also left. And the Jewish tribe would have a bad fate for their treachery.

"O you who believe, remember God's favour on you. When there came to you huge armies, so I sent a cold wind, and an army which you could not see. And Allah has always been watching what you do."  
(Quran 33:9.)

After this battle, the Prophet said to his companions "From now on, they will not raid us. But rather, we will raid them."

### **Life of Muhammad. 23. The 10 year peace treaty of Hdaybiyah.**

One day, the Prophet told his companions. "I had a vision that I have gone to the Kabah, and I am performing the pilgrimage there."

His companions were extremely happy, and they all prepared to go to Mecca with the Prophet.

They were still in a state of war with the Quraysh, but the Prophet was going to Makkah peacefully, to visit the Kaba built by Abraham. The Quraysh were just caretakers of the Kabah, they had no right to stop people from performing the pilgrimage there.

The Prophet and his companions wore the white cloths of Hajj, and carried only light weaponry for travel. But when they reached Makkah, the Quraysh blocked them from entering. "You cannot enter, this year." said the Quraysh.

A man from Quraysh called Suhayl bin Amr said "You can only come here next year after we make a peace contract." The peace contract was called the Treaty of Hdaybiyyah (named after the place where they signed the contract.) The peace contract signalled that the Koraysh and the Muslims would have a 10 year peace contract, with both sides not fighting against each other for 10 years. The Prophet accepted this. The believers were angry, why were they not allowed to perform pilgrimage at God's holy Kaba? The Prophet was sad too and replied; "Did I say we would perform it this year?"

God revealed the chapter 48 of the Quran called "the Great Victory." - "No doubt I have given you (O Muhammad) the great victory.."

This peace contract would bring a huge change in the Arabian Peninsula. Now any tribe could be loyal to Madinah without feeling afraid that the Quraysh would attack them. Madinah was now an equal to the Quraysh, and anyone could be loyal to it. Many tribes and people started to accept Islam publically without fear. This was a great victory for the believers which they could never have achieved with military battles, but with simply signing a peace contract. This was the great victory.

The contract stated that "Whoever wanted to be loyal to Madinah could do so. And whoever wanted to be loyal to Makkah could do so. No-one is permitted to attack the allies of the other." This clause would be really important in the near future.

Prophet Muhammad begins to send letters to the kings of the world (7th year after emigration).

Now that he had peace in Arabia, God's Messenger would share the call of serving the One God to the kings of the world.

He would tell his companion what to write, and sent his companions to go to the kings and deliver the letters by hand.

This is the message he sent to the King of Persia:

"In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful.

From Muhammad, the Messenger of Allaah, God. To Kisra, the king of Persia.

Peace be upon him who follows true guidance, who believes in Allaah and His Messenger and testifies that there is no god but Allaah alone with no associate, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger. I invite you to accept the religion and the call of Allaah. I am the Messenger of Allah sent to all people in order that I may infuse fear of Allah, God in every living person, and that the charge may be proved against those who reject the Truth. Accept Islam as your religion so that you may live in security, otherwise, you will be responsible for all the sins of the Magians."

Note: this letter was tough and mentioned fear of God because the Persians would worship the kings as Gods. So a strong emphasis was placed on fearing the real God - Allah and rejecting false gods.

Now Khosrow (Kisra in arabic) was very arrogant and he mocked the letter, scoffed at it and tore up the letter in front of Abdullaah bin Huzaafah who delivered it. When the news reached back to the Prophet, the Prophet said, "He tore up my letter? Allaah (God) will tear his kingdom up completely" Within a few days, Khosrow's own son did a coup, he arrested and killed his own father Khosrow.

After the Prophets passing away, his companion Omar (the 2nd Caliph) conquered Persia in its entirety, and the Persian Sassanid empire has never been revived after that till today.

## **Life of Muhammad. 24. Letter from God's Messenger to the Roman Emperor, Ceaser.**

The second most famous letter is that sent to Caesar, Heraclius, the Emperor of the Roman Byzantine empire.

Abu Sufyan, the leader of Quraysh narrates he was trading in Syria for Makkah, when a caller came out and said, "You are being called to Jerusalem." The Romans ruled Jerusalem then. Abu Sufyan didn't know what is going on but lo and behold, he was being called to the presence of the emperor himself.

Caesar called his delegates, an Arab translator, and then posed questions to Abu Sufyan (who then was not yet a Muslim). And Abu Sufyan was there with his tribe members as well. So Heraclius asked all the Arabs present: "Who is the closest to you to this man claiming to be a prophet?" So Abu Sufyan said, "I am." So Heraclius said, "Sit in front of me."

He said to Abu Sufyan, "I will ask you questions" and he said to Abu sufyan's tribe members behind him, "If he lies, tell me." So Abu Sufyan was forced to tell the whole truth. He knew if he lied, someone would expose him. Abu sufyan would later say; "I promise by God, had it not been that I would be accused as a liar, I would have lied."

So Heraclius asked, "What is his family status amongst you?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "He belongs to a good (noble) family amongst us."

Heraclius further asked, "Has anybody amongst you ever claimed the same, (meaning: to be a prophet) before him?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "No."

He said, "Was anybody amongst his ancestors a king?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "No."

Heraclius asked, "Do the nobles or the poor follow him?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "It is the poor who follow him."

Heraclius asked, "Are (the numbers of) his followers increasing or decreasing (day by day)?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "They are increasing."

He then asked, "Does anybody amongst those who embrace his religion become displeased, and renounce the religion afterwards?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "No."

Heraclius said, "Have you ever accused him of telling lies before his claim (to be a prophet)?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "No. "

Heraclius said, "Does he break his promises?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "No. We are at truce with him, but we do not know what he will do in it." (And later when Abu Sufyan told this story to his tribe, he said, "I could not find an opportunity to say anything against the Prophet, except this.")

Heraclius asked, "Have you ever had a war with him?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "Yes."

Then he said, "What was the outcome of the battles?"

Abu Sufyan replied, "Sometimes he was victorious and sometimes we."

Heraclius said, "What does he order you to do?"

Abu Sufyan said, "He tells us to worship Allah, God Alone, and not to worship anything along with Him, and to renounce all that our ancestors had said. He orders us to pray, to speak the truth, to be chaste, and to keep good relations with our relatives.'

Heraclius then explained all of his questions: "I asked you about his family, and your reply was that he belonged to a very noble family. In fact all the Messengers of God come from noble families amongst their respective peoples. I questioned you whether anybody else amongst you claimed such a thing (of prophethood). your reply was in the negative. If the answer was in the affirmative, I would have thought that this man was following a trend (trying to be a prophet to be 'cool' or famous). Then I asked you whether anyone of his ancestors was a king. Your reply was in the negative, and if it had been in the affirmative, I would have thought that this man wanted to take back his ancestral kingdom." I further asked whether he was ever accused of telling lies before he said what he said, and your reply was in the negative. So I wondered how a person who does not lie about money, (gold and silver) could ever tell a lie about Allah, God himself ." He continues, "I then asked you whether the rich people followed him or the poor. You replied that it was the poor who followed him. And in fact, all the Prophets have been followed by this very poor class of people."

He continues, "Then I asked you whether his followers were increasing or decreasing. You replied that they were increasing; and in fact, this is the way of true faith, till it is complete in

all respects. I further asked you whether there was anybody, who, after embracing his religion, became displeased, and discarded his religion. Your reply was in the negative, and in fact this is (the sign of) true faith when its delight enters the hearts and mixes with them completely. I asked you whether he had ever betrayed. You replied in the negative and likewise the prophets of God never betray.

Then I asked you what he ordered you to do. You replied that he ordered you to worship Allah, God Alone, and not to worship any thing along with Him, and forbade you to worship idols, and ordered you to pray, to speak the truth, and to be chaste. If what you have said is true, he will very soon occupy this place underneath my feet (meaning: Jerusalem) ; and I knew (from the scriptures) that the last Prophet was going to appear, but I did not know that he would be from you (Arabs)."

If I could reach him, definitely I would go to meet him; and if I were with him, I would certainly wash his feet." Heraclius then asked for the letter of God's Messenger to be passed to him. A companion of Prophet Muhammad called Dihya Al Kalbi had just delivered it.

In the name of God, the Beneficent, the Merciful: From Muhammad son of Abdullah to Heraclius the Great of the Romans. Peace be upon him, he who follows the right path. Furthermore; I invite you to submit your will to God. submit your will to God as a Muslim and you will be safe, and God will double your reward, and if you reject, you bear the sins of the peasants and the Christians.

Abu Sufyan then went back to his tribes men and said:

The issue of Muhammad has become so prominent that even the King of the Blond haired people (meaning: Romans) is afraid of him!' Then I started to become sure that he (meaning: Prophet Muhammad) would be the conqueror in the near future. In fact 5 years after the death of Prophet Muhammad, his companion Omar who was the 2nd Caliph had captured Jerusalem from the Roman empire.



## **Life of Muhammad. 25. Quraysh breaks the Hdaybiyah treaty.**

The Hdaybiyah peace treaty between Makkah and Madinah stated that any tribe could ally to Quraysh or Muhammad. And there would be peace between them; cities and their allies. This meant that even if an ally of Quraysh harmed an ally of Muhammad, the peace treaty would be broken. And this is exactly what happened.

Two tribes had made a peace contract with Madeenah and Mecca.

A tribe called Banu Bakr had made a covenant with the Quraysh.

A tribe called Khuzaaa'a had made a covenant with Madeenah.

Both tribes lived near Mecca, Banu Bakr were mainly pagans and the Khuzaa'a were mainly Muslims.

Both these tribes had a hatred for each other, and blood feuds for hundreds of years.

Some years ago, a man from Khuzaa'a had killed someone from Banu Bakr. The Banu Bakr were seeking revenge, but the peace contract had been made so they were forced to swallow their rage. This was not easy for them, because the Hdaybiyah contract was not something they chose, and it was not in their favor.

So the Banu Bakr decided to get revenge on Khuzaa'a secretly anyway. But they knew they had a treaty. So they sent some of their noblemen to the Quraysh and said; "Look, we want revenge. Can you give us permission for just one raid? If we steal any camels as booty, we will give you a share." Some elite of Quraysh like Suhayl ibn Amr and Safwaan ibn Umayyah agreed out of greed, and even gave their ally Banu Bakr weapons. One of them said; "Don't worry, as long as you attack in middle of the night, how will Muhammad find out?"

So the Quraysh knowingly accepted and approved and supported Banu Bakr with weapons. By doing this for quick money, the Quraysh were breaking the covenant.

So armed with physical weapons, the Banu Bakr surprise attacked the Khuzaa'a in the middle of the night at a small pond called al-Watee.

Banu Bakr expected everyone would be asleep, that they would steal camels, and kill a few people and then go back. But the entire operation failed. Someone noised the alarm, all the men got up, the women and children started screaming, everyone was awake and the two tribes began fighting each other. And a mini massacre ensued:

Typically in these raids maybe one person is wounded, or maybe one person dies. But 20 people, including women and children were killed.

Banu Bakr had a hit list of the men they wanted to kill from Khuzaa'a. One of these men of Khuzaa'a fled and ran towards the Kabah in Makkah.

The man ran towards the Kaba and said, "O man, I am near the sanctuary of the Kaba, fear your God, fear your God." And the man from the Banu Bakr said; "There is no God today!" And he went near the Kaba and killed the Khuzaaa'a man. This was not part of Banu Bakr or Quraysh's plan. But this would expose their treachery to all the tribes of Arabia who had come to Makkah to visit the Kabah .

Immediately the chief of the Khuzaaa'a tribe sent 40 men with an emergency letter to the Prophet in Madinah. The letter was a call for help. The chief of Khuzaa'a was called Amr bin Salaam al-Khuzaaa'i, and he recited a beautiful one page long poem. And in it he mentioned how him and the Prophet have a common ancestor, so the Prophet should support him against the treacherous Banu Bakr and treacherous Quraysh. The man said to the Prophet: They killed us while we were bowing and prostrating; we tried to seek shelter but they still killed us."

The Prophet listened to him quietly, then replied to him; "You will be helped."

Now that the peace covenant was broken by the Quraysh themselves, the Prophet would prepare an army of 10,000 men, who would march towards Makkah, and cleanse it from the corruption of Quraysh and the filth of idols.

## **Life of Muhammad. 26. The Return to Makkah. (10 years after emigration).**

"Certainly, you will enter the holy mosque in Mecca, if Allah wills, secure and safe." (Quran 48:27).

10 years ago, Prophet Muhammad was leaving Mecca, sad and alone. Now he was returning with 10,000 strong men.

In the Old Testament, Songs of Solomon 5:10, it mentions Muhammad by name, that he is the beloved of Prophet Solomon and that he is the chief of 10,000 men.

The Prophet went on his camel, and as he approached the city of Mecca, Abu Sufyaan and the Prophet's uncle Abbaas saw him from the distance. "The kingdom of your nephew has become great!" said Abu Sufyaan. Abbaas said: "This is not kingdom, rather it is Prophethood."

Abu Sufyaan who had waged many wars against the Prophet went with Abbaas and asked for forgiveness. Abbaas told Abu Sufyaan should become Muslim, because that will erase all his past evil deeds. So Abu Sufyaan accepted Islam by saying to the Prophet: "I believe there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His servant and Messenger." Then Abu Sufyaan said; "What shall I tell my people in Mecca?" The Prophet told him to say: "Whoever goes to the house of Abu Sufyaan, he is safe, whoever goes in his own house, he is safe, And whoever goes near the Kaba mosque, he is safe."

So Abu Sufyaan rushed back to Makkah and told them this. The people of Makkah felt abit at ease, because they did not know what Prophet Muhammad would do to them after 20 years of torture.

When the Prophet entered into Makkah, he bowed his head down, on the neck of his camel, thanking Allah, God for this great victory.

When he entered the Kaba, he and his companions broke the idols surrounding it. He then stood next to its door. And asked the people; "What do you think I am going to do to you all?" The people replied: "You are our brother, the son of our brother." (meaning: we are your relatives, please don't harm us, do not punish us, do not enslave us, even though we did that to you and your followers.) The Prophet replied: "Go! You are all free. May Allah forgive you all!" This kindness and love made all of the people become Muslim and his strongest supporters.

God's Messenger, Muhammad would give the most powerful speech in this city of Mecca during the Hajj pilgrimage in front of 100,000 people.

## **The Final Sermon of God's Messenger, Muhammad:**

After praising, and thanking Allah he said:

“O People, lend me an attentive ear, for I know not whether after this year, I shall ever be amongst you again. Therefore listen to what I am saying to you very carefully and take these words to those who could not be present here today.

O people, just as you regard this month, this day, this city as Sacred, so regard the life and property of every Muslim as a sacred trust. Return the goods entrusted to you to their rightful owners. Hurt no one so that no one may hurt you. Remember that you will indeed meet your Lord, and that He will indeed count your deeds. Allah, God has forbidden you to take usury (interest) in your business transactions, therefore all interest obligation shall from now be waived. Your capital, however, is yours to keep. You will neither inflict nor suffer any injustice. Allah, God has Judged that there shall be no interest/usury.

Beware of Satan, for the safety of your religion. He has lost all hope that he will ever be able to lead you astray in big things, so beware of following him in small things.

O people, it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women, but they also have rights over you. Remember that you have taken them as your wives only under Allah's trust and with His permission. If they abide by your right then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers. And it is your right that they do not make friends with any one of whom you do not approve, as well as never to be unchaste.

O people, listen to me closely, worship Allah, say your five daily prayers, fast during the month of Ramadan, and give your wealth of Zakaat in charity every year. Perform Hajj if you can afford to.

All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white except by piety and good actions. Learn that every Muslim is a brother to every Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brotherhood. Nothing shall be legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to a fellow Muslim unless it was given freely and willingly. Do not, therefore, do injustice to yourselves.

Remember, one day you will stand in front of Allah, God, and answer for your deeds. So beware, do not stray from the path of righteousness after I am gone.

O people, no prophet will come after me and no new faith will be born.

So use your intellect well, O people, and understand words which I convey to you. I leave behind me two things, the koran and my example, the Sunnah. and if you follow these you will never go lost..

All those who listen to me shall pass on my words to others and those to others again; and may the last ones understand my words better than those who listen to me directly. Be my witness, O Allah, O God, that I have conveyed your message to your people”.

Then God sent down one of the last Quran verses;

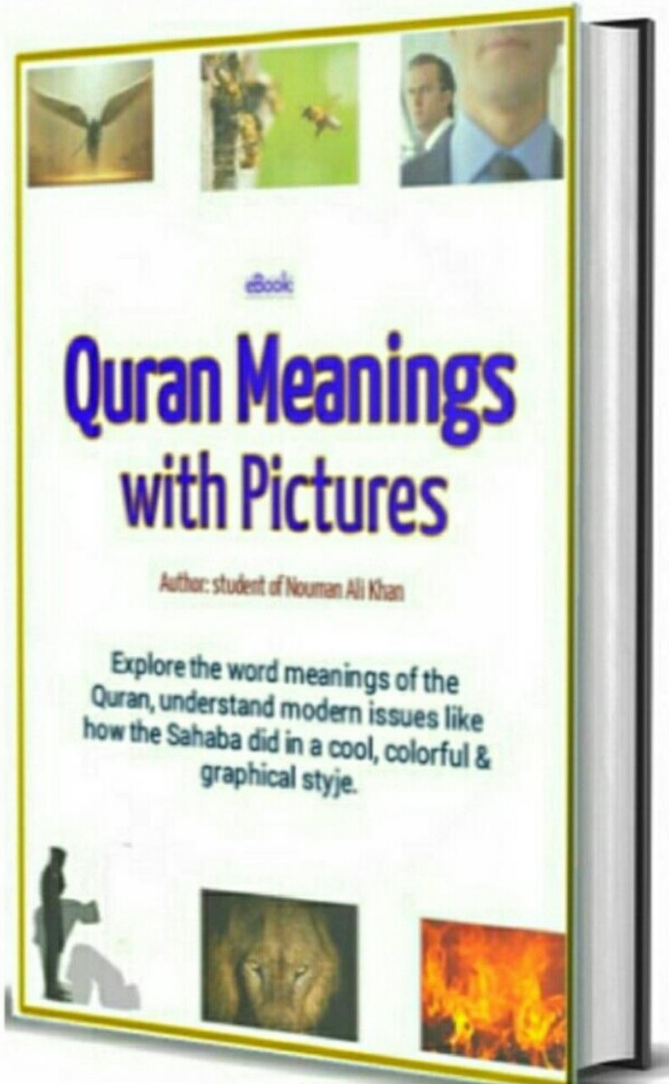
"Today have I perfected your religion for you, completed My favour upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion. (Quran 5:3)

If you want more information on the life of Muhammad God's Messenger, go on YouTube and search for: **"Seerah (biography) of Prophet Muhammad by Yasir Qadhi."**

Thanks.

Free eBook!

[Tinyurl.com/QuranPictures1](http://Tinyurl.com/QuranPictures1)



Sample page:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا قَبْلَكَ إِلَّا رِجَالًا نُوْحِي إِلَيْهِمْ

"I only sent men (messengers) before you, **inspiring** them.." (Quran 21:7)

nuWhiy ('We inspired') - from **Wahy = to hint a quick signal (ishaarah)**

Any secret information that is shared to others and they become aware of it is called Wahy (revelation)



Allah chose the purest men in every society, giving them quick, short, secret messages which they had to share with their people.

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